The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was <u>not</u> written for publication and is <u>not</u> binding precedent of the Board.
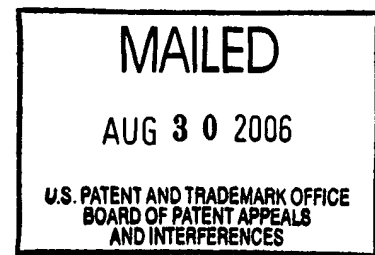
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte RANDY P. STANLEY

Appeal No. 2006-1863
Application No. 09/450,261

ON BRIEF

Before HAIRSTON, KRASS, and MACDONALD, <u>Administrative Patent Judges</u>.

HAIRSTON, <u>Administrative Patent Judge</u>.

DECISION ON APEAL

This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 1 through 20.

The disclosed invention relates to a method and system for transferring time-sensitive data from a first processor-based system to a second processor-based system, and for automatically displaying the time-sensitive data at a predetermined time at the second processor-based system.

Claim 1 is illustrative of the claimed invention, and it reads as follows:

1. A method comprising:

   automatically transferring time sensitive data from a storage coupled to a first processor-based system to a storage coupled to a second processor-based system; and

automatically displaying said time sensitive data on a display coupled to said second processor-based system at a predetermined time.

The references relied on by the examiner are:

Tsukakoshi et al. (Tsukakoshi)	5,926,623	July 20, 1999
Vong et al. (Vong)	6,209,011	Mar. 27, 2001 (filed May 8, 1997)
Narurkar et al. (Narurkar)	6,339,795	Jan. 15, 2002 (effective filing date Sept. 24, 1998)
Kanevsky et al. (Kanevsky)	6,496,949	Dec. 17, 2002 (filed Aug. 9, 1999)

Padwick et al. (Padwick), "Using Microsoft Outlook 98," QUE, 1998, pages 40 through 44 and 453 through 541 (hereinafter, Outlook).

Claims 1, 3, 7, 8, 10 and 14 through 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar in view of Outlook.

Claims 2, 9 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar in view Outlook and Kanevsky.

Claims 4, 5, 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar in view of Outlook and Vong.

Claims 6, 13 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar in view of Outlook and Tsukakoshi.

Reference is made to the briefs and the answer for the respective positions of the appellant and the examiner.

<u>OPINION</u>

We have carefully considered the entire record before us, and we will reverse the 35

U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 1 through 20.

Narurkar describes "a process for user-transparent exchange of data between disparate

data hosts running on disparate computer platforms including hand held computers, desk top

computers, and web servers, wherein the process provides automatic mapping between fields of a

source data host and corresponding fields of a destination data host" (column 3, lines 49 through

55). Narurkar states that a "data exchange program module is used for exchanging a data block

representing address information from a source host to a destination host" (column 8, lines 58

through 60). "[T]he data block selected by the user to be transferred from a source host to a

destination host includes geographical address information" (column 9, lines 29 through 31).

Based upon the title of the Narurkar invention, it appears that "the data block selected by the user

to be transferred from a source host to a destination host" can include "schedule" information.

Narurkar lists Outlook among the "[e]xamples of data hosts which are supported by the data

exchange process of the present invention" (column 9, lines 36 through 44).

In view of the mention of Outlook in Narurkar, the examiner directs our attention to the

teaching in Outlook of giving a computer user "a **reminder** a certain time" before a meeting

(page 44). Outlook teaches that the user can enter or select "a reminder date and time," and that

the user can choose whether to hear a sound "at the time the **reminder** is due" (page 455).

Outlook also teaches that it "automatically sets a **reminder** whenever you create a Calendar item," and that the user can "set the start and end times of a working day (page 540)."

Appellant argues (brief, page 11) that Narurkar teaches "automatic transfer of address/schedule/program data between disparate data hosts," but does not teach automatically transferring and automatically displaying time-sensitive data. Although time-sensitive data is displayed in Outlook, appellant correctly argues (brief, page 12) that the time-sensitive data is not transferred to another processor-based system. Thus, the obviousness rejection of claims 1, 3, 7, 8, 10 and 14 through 18 is reversed because we agree with the appellant's argument (brief, page 11) that "the combination of automatic transfer and automatic display of time sensitive data from one storage to another storage is not taught or even suggested by the Narurkar and Padwick [Outlook] references, whether considered alone or together."

The obviousness rejections of claims 2, 4 through 6, 9, 11 through 13, 19 and 20 are reversed because the references to Kanevsky, Vong and Tsukakoshi fail to cure the noted shortcomings in the teachings of Narurkar and Outlook.

DECISION

The decision of the examiner rejecting claims 1 through 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is reversed.

REVERSED

KENNETH W. HAIRSTON
Administrative Patent Judge   )
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ERROL A. KRASS   ) BOARD OF PATENT
Administrative Patent Judge   ) APPEALS
)   AND
) INTERFERENCES
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)
ALLEN R. MACDONALD   )
Administrative Patent Judge   )

TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 S. VOSS ROAD
SUITE 750
HOUSTON, TX 77057-2631